SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1884.

Amusementa To-day. Academy of Music L'Eller, IP. M. Collect, S.P. M. Bijun Opera Bione - Option and Engales, 2 and s.P. M. Casino, The hegest Statest. 2 and s.P. M. Chielerting Patt Des Proposite. Chickering Patt Deb Propose, 8 P. M.
Buly's Theatre Sevent Westy Eight. 2 and 8 P. M.
Buly's Theatre Sevent Westy Eight. 2 and 8 P. M.
Brand Open House Frances of Stands. 2 and 8 P. M.
Baddson Nature of Sevent Sevent. 2 and 8 P. M.
Maddson Nature of Sevent Sevent. 2 and 8 P. M.
New Free Enemies Two Openses of Paris. 2 and 8 P. M.
People's Theatre Instantishering 2 and 8 P. M.
People's Theatre Sevent Alistoring, 2 and 8 P. M.
Theatre Comique Seventish Adjustions. 8 P. M.
Thinlis Theatre Sevent Sevent Sevent Sevent Sevent
Thom Nature Sevent Sevent Sevent Sevent
Linion Nature Theatre Sevent Sevent Sevent
Mynlands Theatre Sevent Sevent Sevent Sevent
Bd Av. Theatre Peoples Sevent Sevent Sevent
Link A., Theatre Sevent Sevent Sevent Sevent
Link A., Theatre Sevent Sevent Sevent Sevent
Link Sevent Sevent Sevent Sevent Sevent Sevent
Link Sevent Sevent

Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line ... Large type or cuts (Agnie measurement) per line. 0 80 Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Epecial Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. 0 50

Banking and Filminetal (after money article) 0.75
Reading Notices, with "Adv." ad page, per line. 1.50
Reading Notices, with "Adv." let or 25 page, per line 2.50
In Stuniary edition same rates as above.
WERKLY, 30 cents a line; no extra charge for large
type. Preferred ositions from 75 cents to \$2.

Marriages and Deaths.

Hereafter marriage and death notices will be

How the Case Stands.

Alabama, is the author of an interesting communication which appears in another Mr. Nicholson is disturbed about the se-

rious difference which he sees between the Free Traders and the Protectionists in the Democratic party, represented, as he thinks by the Courier-Journal and THE SUN, and led in the House of Representatives by Mr. Cau-LISLE and Mr. RANDALL; and he wants to understand the views of these two sets of thinkers, so that he can judge between them Fractically, the dispute grows out of the

fact that the revenues of the United States are too big. There is this year a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty million dollars after paying the regular expenses of the Government. Mr. RANDALL and his friends advise that this surplus shall be abolished in the future by abolishing the internal revenue taxes; while Mr. CARLISTE and his friends propose to get rid of it by reducing the taxes on imported goods, leaving the internal revenue mainly as it is. But, along with this difference in practical

measures, there is a difference in theory.

Mr. Canatsus and his friends hold that it the abstract the only true system would be free trade between the United States and foreign countries, admitting without duty the products of those countries and raising the necessary revenue by means of direct taxation. But this is impracticable in the present situation of the United States, principally because a contrary system has long been established and practised here; and so they hold that, in raising revenue by import duties, regard should be had exclusively to the capacity of each imported article to pay a greater or a less amount of duty, and no regard should be paid to the question whether the same article can or cannot be produced in the United States. In other words, there should be no attempt by means of a higher duty to protect the American producer of such articles against the competition of the foreign producer. This is the doctrine which has been advocated by Mr. CARLISLE and the Courier-Journal and which is believed to have got the upper hand in the election of Mr. CARLISLE as Speaker of the House of Representatives. But how far this doctrine is to be applied immediately, and how far it is to be temporarily modified in favor of protection, cannot be known until the new Tariff bill is published; but some just and wise to so apportion the duties as to as if she would have to make over a protection against the competition of foreign producers; and, as we have said, they would get rid of the present surplus income of the Government by first abolishing the internal revenue system. This system they hold to se foreign to our polity, having been introduced and continued solely for the purpose of providing for the enormous burdens of the civil war. That war having ended nineteen years ago, and the public debt which it created having, to a great extent, been paid off, they would wipe out this kind of taxation, and leave the subjects of it, such as spirits, beer, and tobacco, to be taxed by the

and advisable. Here is the whole difference and the whole controversy between these two wings of the Democratic party; and if we err on either side in stating the case, we shall be glad to be corrected. Our only interest in this discussion is to get out the truth.

Hitherto these two fractions of the Democ racy have been tolerant and unaggressive toward each other, and there has never been any conflict between them. While in the national platforms of 1876 and 1880 a declaration was set forth in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and while this declaration expressed the honest opinions of those who framed the platform, the others, who held other opinions, thought so little of it as a matter of no practical consequence that they let it go without a word. The Democracy was engaged in a desperate struggle for the removal of immense and dangerous political evils that had fixed themselves in the Government; and it made no difference what individuals thought upon subjects of minor moment, until in 1880 the Republicans took up the doctrine of a Tariff for Revenue Only, and made it the turning point of their successful campaign.

Since 1880 the question has been dealt with by various Democratic State Conventions. Phose of North Carolina, Ohio, Vivginia, Penasylvania, New Jersey, Connection, Inliana, and New Hampshire have all declared n favor of protection; these of Hilaois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kanass, Kentucky, Oregon, and Texas have declared more or less in favor of a Tariff for Revenue Only; while those of Maine, Maryand, Massachusetts, Delaware, and New York have not made any decisive expression

apon the subject. Our correspondent inquires by which of the two wings the present excitement was started. Naturally, it began with the Free Traders and Revenue Only men. Its occasion lay in the necessity of providing against an excessive revenue. The Free Traders, regarding Free Trade as among the noblest of human ideals, were unwilling to deal with this necessity through the abolition of the internal laxes, or through a heavy reduction thereof; and they would not listen to those who arged that it would be in vain to attempt to liminish by eighty or ninety millions the

and the Executive are Republican. Still less. were they willing to listen to those who told them that the Democracy were partly on one side and partly on the other; that it would be injurious to provoke a conflict between the two schools of Democrats; and that, moreover, it would be good politics not to quarrel about a matter on which no practical

legislation could be expected. Among the Free Traders it was argued that o pass over the tariff question would amount o an abandonment of conviction and principle; that it was the solemn duty of men holdng Free Trade opinions to proclaim them, and o place their party in the attitude of positively looking toward Free Trade, and supporting measures in the direction of a Tariff for Revenue Only. It was possible, our friends on that side admitted, that this might divide the Democracy and lead to its overthrow in the coming Presidential election; but it was better for the party, they thought, to be defeated in maintaining all the opinions of one of its wings, than to win a national election while keeping in abeyance any part of these peculiar opinions. Following this idea, our friends precipitated the controversy with vigorous zeal and with a serene assurance that what they were doing was not only brave and manly, but wise and prudent.

This explanation will, we trust, give our Alabama correspondent an understanding of the present situation of the Democratic party in relation to this interesting subject. course he will perceive that, as our Free Trade friends take the aggressive and are acting upon strong convictions of principle, they represent the revolutionary force in the ease; while the Protectionists stand as yet upon the defensive and occupy a conservative and expectant position. The first result of the movement is already seen in the gen-Mr. John C. Nichotson of Mount Meigs, eral disconcarement of the Democracy and the increased confidence of the Republicans. But we do not mention this as an argument against it. It is a new political and moral crusade, and when its advocates rise up to proclaim and maintain a doctrine which cannot now be realized in practice, the other purposes for which their party has hitherto existed and contended must of necessity be subordinated and postponed.

It is useless to deprecate such a conflict. It grows out of irresistible impulses and positive purposes, and it seems that the only thing which can now be desired respecting it. is that it may be clearly formulated if possible, and that the issue may be presented in such a manner as to obtain an undeniable and conclusive decision. Then, after the struggle is over the universal and immortal ideas of Democracy may once more be restored to their proper dignity and fruitfulness in our public affairs.

The Soudan Quandary.

If the GLIDSTONE Government supposed that it could treat the complications caused by the success of the Paise Prophet as a Gordian knot, to be cut and disposed of by ordering a summary evacuation of the Soudan, it is already undeceived. The evacuation, it appears, will prove a slow and costly process, even if the forces of EL MARDI and the hostile Bedouins of the Nile desert should permit it to go on undisturbed. Meanwhile, the mere announcement of the intention to abandon provinces acquired at great expense, and constituting an imposing part of Prince TEWFIK's dominions, has aggravated the tendency to revelt among those tribes in the region between Khartoum and Assouan which had previously remained faithful to the Khedive; and emissaries of the pretended Mosiem Messiah have been emboldened to excite disaffection and disturbance in southwest Arabia, and even within Egypt proper.

How are Baken Pasha and the other representatives of the Khedive's authority to bring off in safety from the Soudan the beleaguered garrisons, the vast accumulations of army stores, and the mass of non-military fugitives? The British Foreign Office must soon give a definite answer to the question. This task once accomplished, it would be easy for England to hold the ports on the such modification would seem to be probable. west coast of the Red Sen-Berenice, Sunkim. On the other hand, Mr. RANDALL and his and Massowah; but, inasmuch as she will do friends hold that in framing the tariff it is nothing to facilitate the evacuation, it looks afford to the American producer a sufficient | more of those places to Turkey or Abyssinia in return for services which she herself declines to render. At first thought it might appear expedient to adopt the plan proposed by BARER Pashs, namely, to secure the cooperation of Abyssinia against El Mahdi by an offer of Massowah. No doubt the restitution of that port would be an act of abstract justice, and it is probable enough that King John, whose wars with Egypt have had no other prize in view, would, for the sake of the coveted entrepot, agree to test his strength against that of the False Prophet. But the transfer of a place of such commercial and strategic imseveral States, as they may find convenient portance as is Massowah to a prince who, although a barbarian, is professedly a Christian, would naturally give great offence at Meeca and Stambout, and a British Ministry preoccupied with the conciliation of the forty million Mohammedans in India cannot afford

to lose the good will of ABD-EL-HAMID. While, on the other hand, the Ottoman Caliph would like nothing better than to magnify his name among the faithful by a reconquest of the Soudan, provided the cost of the expedition were borne by the Egyptian Treasury, he is not unreasonably reluctant, and perhaps in presence of his own fiscal embarrassment actually unable, to perform the work at his own charge. Yet up to a very recent date we were told that such was the unwelcome condition under which alone the Sultan's intervention would be accepted. The Porte was at liberty to send Turkish troops to the upper Nile, crush the impostor, and reaffirm the authority of the orthodox Caliphate, but not a dollar would be forthcoming from the Egyptian revenues by way of relimbursement; and, what was even more discouraging, the Kirdlye would cease to forward to Constantinople the annual sum of \$3,300,000, hitherto paid as tribute money for Senmar, Kordofan, and other fiels in the Soudan.

It there is any fruth in the latest report that a considerable Turkish force is to be collected at Jedduh (the port of Mecen) and thones transferred at an early day to Sunking, we must infer that the ground originally taken by the British Foreign Office with regard to the Sultan's interposition has been materially modified. After all, if the removal of the Egyptian garrisons and army stores from the Soudan will cost, as is affirmed at Cairo, several millions of dollars, why should not a part of this sum be paid to Ann-EL-HAMID for assisting in the process? And again, would not the conquest and permanent occupation of the Soudan by Turkey-relieving, as it would, the Khedive and his British protectors from a perpetual source of danger and expense-be cheaply purchased by continuing to pay that part of the Egyptian tribute assessed on account of the abandoned provinces?

We should not be surprised to hear that such considerations had brought about an agreement between the British Foreign Office and the Porte on terms which would renrevenue from the tariff so long as the Senate | der Turkish cooperation with Baken Pasha

practicable. But much time has been lost, and Khartoum may be taken before a force adequate for its relief can reach it.

Hayti's Rebellion Ended. With the fall of Miragoane, one of the most stubborn of the insurrections that from time to time distress the republic of Hayti comes to an end. The three towns held by the insurgents were Jérémie, Jacmel, and Miragoane, on the coasts of the long peninsula in the southern part of the Island. Jérémie was the first to surrender, after a bloody combat; Jacmel followed its example on the 19th of December, and now, with the yielding of the third port, a revolt which has cost hundreds of lives and millions of money, and which at one time threatened to develop into a race massacre, is crushed on the spot of its origin.

Apart from the commercial interests of the United States in this event, the rebellion has derived an importance for us from the fact that it was set on foot by an armed expedition starting from this country as a base. BOYER BAZELAIS and his followers, who landed at Miragoane on the night of the 29th of last March, there surprising the garrison and capturing the fort, had been conveyed thither by an American fruiterer, the Tropic, This vessel had left Philadelphia with a secret cargo of arms, uniforms, and munitions; site had been boarded at the island of Imagua by Bazelais and his followers, who immediately put on the uniforms and drilled with the guns; and the complicity of the Tropic's officers in this daving violation of our neutrality laws was formally established by a United States court, which sentenced them to fine and imprisonment,

Besides the sanguinary fighting around the three towns held by the rebels, who have made desperate sorties, Port-au-Prince itself has been the scene of pillage, incendiary fires, and murders, which have caused grea destruction. One three days' riot there was only quelled, after great excesses, by landing marines from five foreign war vessels that lay in the harbor. The commerce of Hayti has of course suffered greatly during the past year, and the cost of putting down the rebellion has added fresh burdens to her crippled finances.

Nevertheless, the United States Govern ment is not justly chargeable with these momentous results of the violation of its laws. For the outbreak of the insurrection was foreseen by no one not even by Sano-MON'S Government itself. BOYER BAZELAIS, a grandson of one of the early Presidents of Hayti, and himself a lawyer and statesman of the highest repute, had, up to last spring, remained quietly in Jamaica, whither he had fled in 1879, when the party of which he was chief failed in its attempt to overthrow President Boisnond Caval. His move to oust Caval's successor was wholly unexpected; and while the officers of the Philadelphia vessel were positively implicated in the plot to break the laws, our Government has taken special pains to discharge its ful duty toward Hyati by since checking several other lawless expeditions designed to

aid the insurgents. Will the downfall of the rebellion be followed by massacres of the conquered? SAL omon recently addressed these words to his adherents:

st moderation, and the strongest faith, for it is not a nan you defend, but principles. Then, shame upon hose who will not see in all the children of Haytt broth

The sincerity of these praiseworthy sentiments will now be put to a practical test.

The maintenance in every large city of a Rogues' Gallery, in which may be kept the ikenesses of criminals who have been convicted and sent to prison, is probably an appropriate exercise of the police power, and doubtless contributes to the ready detection of old offenders. We should like to know however, what authority exists for placing in such a collection of portraits the picture of A man who has simply been arrested upon a charge which proved untenable and was dismissed without prosecution?

Charges are now pending in this city oreman named Thomas Fitzpatrick. order to strengthen the case against the officer, public attention has been called to he fact that his portrait is to be found in a photograph album which constitutes the Rogues' Gallery at Yonkers. On the back of the picture are the words, "George Smith. aged 19, Burglar, Nov. 5, 1873." The fact appears to be that SMITH was never convicted of burglary, or even tried for burglary at all, but was merely arrested and held to bail on the charge, which proved to be unfounded, so that the prosecution was

abandoned. The mere misfortune of being arrested loes not justify the police, either morally or under the law, in classifying a man with rogues or placing his photograph in the Rogues' Gallery.

Mr. Dorsheimer's Copyright Bill.

The new Copyright bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Dors-HEIMER of this city is short, but comprehensive and important.

It is evidently intended to provide for system of international copyright indirectly. instead of resorting to treaties for that purpose, and it seems well adapted to that end The existing laws of this country in regard to copyright apply only to citizens of the United States or residents therein. Mr. Dors-HEIMER'S bill extends their provisions, how

ever, with certain limitations, to citizens of any foreign country whose laws may grant to citizens of the United States similar and equal privileges. The fact that such privi leges have been granted must be evidenced by a public proclamation by the President The principal limitations which Mr. DORSHEIMER would maintain in the case of foreign authors relate to the term of copy-

right and its expiration. American citizens or residents in this country can now secure copyrights for a term of twenty-eight years, with the privilege of an extension for a further period of fourteen years. Mr. Dousheimer's bill provides that copyrights granted thereunder to citizens of fooden countries shall continue only twenty-live years, and shall not be renewed. There may be a valid reason for this distinction, but none now occurs to us.

The duration of a copyright at obtained here under existing laws, is not dependent upon the continued life of the author, but the exclusive privilege which he has secured inures to the benefit of his executors or administrators, and the right of renewal belongs to his widow or children. The third section of Mr. Dorsheimer's bill, however, citizen of a foreign country pursuant to its provisions shall cease, terminate, and expire upon the death of the author, inventor, or designer to whom such copyright was granted. This part of the bill seems rather calculated to make American publishers re-

joice whenever a popular foreign author dies The works upon which copyrights will be obtainable by citizens of foreign countries. under Mr. Dorsheimen's bill are books,

maps, and dramatic or musical compositions. The Revised Statutes of the United States are broader, and enable any citizen or resident to protect by copyright engravings, cuts, prints, photographs, negatives, paintings, drawings, chromos, models, and designs. It seems to us that drawings and engravings at least should be included in

the benefits of any such new legislation. On the whole, however, Mr. Dorsheimer's Copyright bill is much more likely to be criticised for going too far than for not going far enough. It is altogether the best measure on the subject which has been proposed of late years, and its enactment would be a great step toward copyright reform.

To Revive American Shipping.

Our highly esteemed contemporary the burier-Journal reports that Senator BECK of Kentucky has introduced a bill "looking toward the reëstablishment of our ocean earrying trade by making it lawful for American

citizens to purchase ships built abroad." The Courier-Journal goes on to explain that while under the present tariff it is difficult to make American ships profitable, under a revenue tariff or a reduced tariff with free trade leanings-which there is now some reason to expect—the chances of profit for shipowners will be much increased. But as it will take a good deal of time to being about such beneficent changes, we should be very glad to receive from our Rentucky friends a little information concerning ships that we have hitherto valuly sought for in other quarters-even in those where talk on the subject was most lively.

Suppose that we buy ships abroad at cheap rates; suppose even that we get them for nothing; will it pay to run them with Amerlean sailors, engineers, deck hands, and other servants in competition with English, German, and Scandinavian lines?

In the old days when ocean pavigation was all under sail we beat the world; but since steamers came into use we have gone steadily behind. It may be that this misfortune can be entirely remedied by buying cheap ships in England or Scotland, but we should like to know the facts on which that opinion is founded.

JAMES F. WILSON and WILLIAM B. ALLIis, both of them Credit Mobilier statesmen who figured in Oakes Ames's celebrated diary. side by side with SCHUYLER COLFAX and PAT-THESON are now Senators from Iowa. No other State, we believe, has yet attained this distinction-two Credit Mobilier Senators at the same

The industry of three of our esteemed contemporaries in this city who have interviewed members of the State Legislature as to their favorite candidate for the Presidency has not been so well rewarded as it deserves. There is a great diversity of choice among those of the interviewed ones who are willing to reveal their preference. Many of them are vague and oracular, and keep the names of their favorites. if favorites they have, unspoken and unrevealed. In fact, the general opinion at Albany seems to be that nobody knows who are to be the candidates of either party. Which is an ominently safe conclusion, though there hardly seems any need of three interviews from Al-

Recently in Congress, within ten minutes six amendments to the Constitution were proposed by different members, no two am ments relating to the same subject. If that document had been tinkered by adding to it one in every score of the amendments which have been urged in Congress from time to time. it would present a queer appearance.

Mr. ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE has been doing a deal of writing of late, and pretty poor stuff some of it is, too. Still, if there is about it little of the splendid music and lyrica exaltation of the choruses in "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Erectheus," it shows no lack of his old trick of alliteration. In one of four sonnets published in the Fortnightly Review, under the jocund title of "Post Mortem," occurs this shrill and sibilant line: Spy, smirk, scoff, sump, snort, snivel, snark and sneer.

Persons who lisp will find this line good practice. Like Mr. SWINBURNE himself, they can lisp in numbers.

Congress should take courage from the latest statistics of the effect of postage reducagainst Gronge Smrn, a police officer, for tion to continue the work. Estimating from having uniawfully shot and killed a longthe received returns, the total decrease in reestablishment of two-cent postage, the loss for the fiscal year will probably be considerably less than three-fourths of a million. In other words, the decrease will be hardly one-third as much as was expected. Now, since last year there was a large net surplus, it is reasonable to expect that even with the reduction the department will be nearly or quite self-sustaining during the current fiscal year. As the business of the Post Offices is increasing, the next fiscal year must show results as good. Congress need not hesitate, then, to give the people more mail accommodations and cheaper postage on local letters.

> The pay roll of the Mississippi River Commission includes not only sixty-seven englneers and a large number of clerks, but, as the debate showed, no fewer than forty-four cooks \$1,800 a month; and excluding all the laborers the annual expenses of the Commission for personal services are over half a million a year. It is not surprising that the immediate appropriation of a million became urgent.

That the Indian can no longer depend on hunting for his livelihood; that subsisting on doled out rations is simply pauperism; that he needs a government of law and protection for his rights no less than the white man-these are truths on which all agree. But some Congressmen who are undertaking to legislate on

the subject apply these truths in a strange way. One admitted want is that of giving each adult male Indian, if possible, some land to hold in severalty; but this policy is made a mere cloak for schemes to first cut down to small proportions the land which the tribes now own. Mr. TELLER set the keynote for this proposed spoliation by declaring, in his recent report, that "it cannot be left to the Indian to determine either the amount of land he ought to retain or the price he ought to receive." Were the Territories at this time overcrowded with inhabitants, who, unable to get accommodation elsewhere, for love or money, were througing about the edges of the reservations for standing room, there might be some ex-cuse for this project of land grabbing. As there is no such pressure, the conclusion seems to be reasonable that some of the newly discovered anxiety of Congressmen to give the Indians land in severalty is based on the desire to plunder them of what they already hold under perfectly good titles.

There can hardly be any sound objection to the bill which has been introduced into the House for prohibiting henceforth the coinage of the three-cent piece of silver. The coinage of this piece has apparently long since been suspended, but it is well to make sure that it will never be resumed. Less of a nulsance, but till a useless coin, is the three-cent nickel, The only excuse for the three-cent denomination in coins was the establishment of threeprescribes that any copyright granted to a cent letter postage. That, too, was a poor excuse, since a stamp could just as well be bought with other coins. However, now that threecent letter postage no longer exists, even that weak reason has vanished.

> Messrs, T. B. Peterson & Brothers announce a complete edition of all the unitade of Hans Breitmann. There are fifty six of these ballads. They were originally published in five different books, and they will now be rought together in a single volume with a complete glossary, and a portrait of Mr. Charles G. Leland, the

THE TARIFF CONTROVERSY.

Do not answer by saying that one who has

see the Democratic party in power again.

In fact, our only war cry is "Turn the rascals

out!" A continuation of Republican rule

should be prevented, if need be, by an abey-

ance of almost any one doctrine held by any

number of Democrats; for we could afford to

sider the evils of Republican rule, and to secure

the good of Democratic rule. The organ or

clique which, whether ignorantly or by design,

tends to prevent this happy consummation should be condemned by all good Democrats.

Therefore give us the true Democratic scrip

Sun's doctrine and the doctrine of the other

wing, which, I take it, is reflected by the cour-

ier-Journal. I know you are fully expable of

giving a fair statement of the opinions of

those who differ from you.

By complying with the above I have no doubt

but that you will enable many of the rank and

flie like myself to crystallize their opinions and

keep on the true Jefferson Democratic track.

This will alone, I think, secure for us the great

ultimatum that we all should work for-a

The wise and lamented Lincoin said it was

JOHN C. NICHOLSON

no time to swap horses when we were swim-

MOUNT MEIOS, Montgomery Co., Ala., Jan. 12.

THE TARIFF IN ALARAMA.

The Democracy Not for Free Trade.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jan. 10,-Although the

general State election in Alabama does not occur until the first Monday in August, con-

siderable interest in its result is being mani-

The Republican party has no real life in

Alabama. It keeps up the show of an organ-

zation; but apparently its only mission is to

furnish occupants for Federal offices. What-

There is but one issue upon which the De

play an important part in the Congressional

campaign which opens after the State elec-tion; but it will be sent into the background in

The Whiskey Ring Hopeful.

said to fulfil an understanding had in August last. In the

last Congress Secretary Folger placed himself on record against the Ring's bill, and omitted nothing to save the

evenue of the Government. Suddenly he became

Evane's appointment was a mystery. That and the

mystery of Folger's silence are now explained by the aid they are giving the Willis Itil. In no quarter was

ien, tirestam's appointment so much applauded a

where the whiskey speculators were most heavily loaded. It was Gresham who appointed fivans, and it was be who, in August last, brought about the understanding

The Whiskey Ring is animated also by the hones ore

ated by a combination on the log-rolling plan. The Ring has a certain positive strength, capable of being hurled

in any direction, for or against almost anything. Next

there is a combination for large appropriations for the Mississippi River, and there is also the Hennepin canal project, with considerable strength, but not enough to

to alone. These two have reached an understanding.

To make sure, the Whiskey Ring has been taken into the

combination, the partners being Mississippi, Hennepin, Whiskey Ring & Co., the company representing any

stray interest, however small, commanding a certain

number of votes, which can be thrown for anything it

they only secure what they are after.

This, with the undoubted favor of the Administration, is what at present renders the Ring hopeful. Willis, the

whiskey champion, is at the same time Chairman of the

sissippi River appropriation can be brought into the support of the Whiskey bill? Willis believes nearly the

hem being more than inclined to whiskey as an original

proposition. So that, on the whole, whiskey has some

They Tipple in the Committee Rooms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-It has long been per-

sublic restaurants of the Capitol, nor can it be traced to

courage to tell the truth plainly and to put the respon

erly belongs. Mr. Frye must either be idind or strangely ignorant of what is going on around him if he does not know that this vice has its headquarters in the com-

mittee rooms of the Schate, and is protected, if no

encouraged, by officers of that body.

The prohibition under the original rule, which denied members of Congress the ordinary refreshments, led to a practice which has grown to be a serious cytl, and it

is not touched in the slightest degree by Mr. Frye's rule What officer of the Senate will venture to push his in

vestigations into a committee room occupied by Sen-ators if they lock the door, or feeled entrance by sta

Book Notes.

Mr. Alfred R. Conkling, a son of our distin-

guished follow citizen, Col. Frederick A. Conkling is the author of a timely new work entitled "Appleton's unade to Mexico." In addition to a most extensive variety of

aformation concerning the neighboring republic, it is

Beautiful, beautiful-Harper's Mag-

tioning a measenger outside the door t

sibility of the evil which they denounce where it pro

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The Whiskey Ring is

burnged by the support Secretary Folger and Com-sloner Evans are giving the Willis bill. This support is

the Democratic State Convention.

ilent, and has continued so.

ming the river. Respectfully yours.

fested already in political circles.

ents, with Republican endorsement.

Democratic victory in 1884.

ture on the tariff question. Give us Tun

give it up, temporarily, to avert what we con-

Constantly Employing Extra Assistants to Do Alabama Democrat Appeals for Infor-Ordinary Work. matton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The Southern Ju-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am dicial District of Ohio is provided with a United farmer, and have been all my life a Democrat States Attorney and two assistants at Cincinof what I thought to be the Jeffersonian school. nati. It appears from the answer of the Sec-For the last fifteen years my political opinions retary of the Treasury to Senator Van Wyck's have been educated and inspired from THE SUS and the Courier-Journal, all the time beresolution, that Brewster, Attorney-General, employs special counsel there for the most lieving I was drinking in the true Democratic ordinary routine business of the District Atdoctrine from each. There has been but little clashing or eclipsing between my two lights or torney's office-even for common collections. The following correspondence tells its own teachers. The shibboleth of the one has been story: Blory: Ciscissici, July 18, 1963. Hon, Benjamin Narrit Recorder, Albertey-General, Wash-

"Down with the war taxes." "Down with the corrupting surplus," "The Republican party must go!" The war cry of the other, "Down with the thieving tariff," "Turn the rascals insten.
Sin: Thave the honor to report having collected the min of \$7.50 on account of the fine himseed in case No. 28, United States Circuit Court, Southern District, him, to 1870.
I would respectfully ask that reasonable compensation a allowed me for the service above rendered. Very espectfully.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Sept. 17. out," This was a duet that did us good to our very bones.

My two teachers seemed to travel harmoni-

ously in the same direction until about the I hereby certify that such service was actually ren-dered, and that the same could not be performed by the Athirmsystemeral ar Solicitor-isomeral, or the officers (the Department of Justine ar by the District Attorneys This account is approved for \$15, and respectfully re-ferred to the First Auditor of the Treasury, payment to be underfrom presecution and collection of claims, 1880, to H. R. Probases, Cheminant, Dist. time the election of Speaker began to be mosted, when one or the other of them began to shy and now one or both are shving and cavorting to such an extent as to threaten serious injury

if not destruction to all concerned. Now, my ardent wish is to know which one it is that is doing the shring, and which one is true to the track. I wish to be a true Democrat of the old school: but it seems to me that those whom I consider to be my two infallible teach-

ment rendered Jan. 17, 1883. \$250

1. S. Charatt & Curr, Southern District of Ohio.

The United States agd, D. M. Tarmer, et al., 1182.

In the above entitled cause judgment was rendered Jan. 17, 1885, for 58, 8 and cords. About high pudements as a constant of the party of the ers are beginning to differ. Now, for the benefit of myself, and probably other uninformed readers, will you be kind enough to give a succinct yet clear statement of the two wings of the Democratic party. namely, the Cowier-Journal's views and THE SUN's views, and the reasons for the same?

The within amount of Mr. Probacco, for \$230, should a pull from the appropriation for the prosecution and alection of claims, 1883. Browster, Attorney General. read the two papers for fifteen years ought to know the views of each. You may be correct Numbers of such cases are reported from the Treasury Department since Brewster became Attorney-General, and in nine out of ten of them they are cases of personal favoritism or of political patronage. in saying that; but you must recollect that we farmers have not the time to read so minutely and digest all we read, and our memories are sometimes at fault. But what we most ardently desire is to

MARYLAND'S NEW SENATOR.

Judge Wilson Chosen after an Exciting Contest-The Convention in an Uprour.

BREWSTER'S PETS.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 18.- Five ballots were taken for United States Senator in joint convention to-day, the last ballot resulting in the election of Judge Ephraim K. Wilson. Before the fifth ballot was announced the vote stood: Robinson, 29; Wilson, 24; Thomas, 11; Groome, 10; Dixon, 13; Creswell, 9; Clark, 5; Keating, 7; and Garcy, 1. When it was learned that Judge Robinson had received 29 votes, and that the long-expected break of the Republicans to Robinson had begun, there was great cans to Robinson had begun, there was great excitement. Senator Moore led the break, and the excitement rose to fever heat when Mr. Randal followed. Then the Democrats began to change to Thomas and Wilson, and when Mr. Gadd of Queen Anne, Judge Robinson's county, changed to Wilson, there was loud applause. Mr. Legg (Dem., also a firm supporter of Robinson, then changed to Wilson, which was followed with foud applause and cheers and the Convention got in an uproar. The President hamnered with this gavel, and stopped proceedings until order was restored. Scores of Democrats changed their votes to Judge E. K. Wilson, and he was elected the vote resulting after the changes: Wilson, 68: Robinson, 6: Thomas, 6: Groome, 8: Dixon, 12: Keating, 1: Cark, 1: Creswell, 7.

Thomas, 6; Groome, 8; Dixon, 12; Keating, 1; Cark, 1; Creswell, 7; Judge Ephraim K. Wilson is a resident of Snow Hill, Worcester county, and is 62 years of age. He was a member of the Forty-third Congress, and declined a recipetion. He is at present a Judge in the First Judicial district, and has been on the bench since 1878. He is regarded as a man of sound judicial qualities, good abilities, and unblemished reputation.

How the Great Forests of Pennsylvania are

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, the dangerous destruction of our native forests goes on. We have, indeed, hardly such important interests at stake as the Hudson River and the canal it feeds, but important enough to deserve a greater share of public attention than they have received.

ever opposition is developed against the De-Along the west branch of the Susquehanna mocracy will be under the form of Independand its tributaries the remnants of the primitive forests of Pennsylvania are failing rapidly under the axe of the lumberman. A monster nocracy of Alabama could be divided-the ariff-and that is not likely to be thrown as a pine or oak, as old as the century, is cut down and made into timber in a few hours. The lumber of iron industries and cotton manufacturing there has grown up here a strong protection sentiment, as evidenced by the votes of four Alabama Congressmen in the Speakership contest, and every new iron furnace and cotton factory adds to the numbers of those who want a thriff for something more than revenue. Nother the protectionists nor the anti-protectionists, however, will attempt to force the tariff issue into State polities. Both factions realize that there is a question of greater importance in Alabama—that of keeping the State Government in the hands of the white taxpayers. The tariff issue may be made to taxpayers. The contains from the content of the state of the state of the content of the content of the state of the content of the content of the content of the state of the content of the white week to destruction goes on incessantly. The week of destruction goes on incessantly to the content of the subsequence of the charles of the work of destruction goes on incessantly tree, at the content of the subsequence of the charles of the work of destruction goes on incessantly tree, at the work of destruction goes on incessantly tree, at the work of destruction goes on incessantly tree, at the work of destruction goes on incessantly tree, at the work of destruction goes on incessantly tree, at the work of destruction goes on incessantly tree, at the content of the worter of 18,000.

The rewards paid to the pushes and those guates t and made into timber in a few hours. The lumfirebrand into its ranks. With the development

shingies, lath, and box boards. Even the stumps of earlier cuttings are sawed off to make shingie holts.

These economical methods when cleaning up a tract, however, do not compensate for the great waste of material incurred earlier. In addition to the vast quantities of valuable timber destroyed by fire millions of hemiock are killed by the custom of cutting the pine timber last years unout. Hemiock to stand for several years unout. Hemiock so treated usually dies within two years.

The next generation will evidently have to look after its own timber and water supply, but even now the country legins to feel the effects of a total destruction of the forests. Each summer the farmer sees his wells fail hauls his water a mile or more, and talks compainingly of the "dry season this year." Each summer the rocky bels of the mountain streams are more nearly and quickly drained. Here, as in New York, are thousands of acres that will revert to the State, but it would be interesting to know, if the advocates of a ponny-wise and-pound-foolish policy can tell, of what value these treeless and barren acres of rocks and brushare to the State or any one eise.

As for the argument of inaccessibility advanced by some of your Senate committee, it is sheer nonsense. Square timber is being hauled in this county this winter a distance of ten miles to the nearest water course. Logs are run cheaply and speedily from the summits of the mountain ranges by means of slides often niles in length, to the nearest stream and driven to market a hundred miles away for \$4.50 per 1,000 feet and it a fair profit.

Karraus, Pa., Jan. 14.

KARTHAUS, Pa., Jan. 14.

The New Southern Comet Seen in Brooklyn. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I am not much of a searcher for celestial bodies, but by chance last evening at about (1), o'clock I discovered a comet in the southwest, tail upward, declining a little toward in search I is seemed to be about three hours high, according to the sun's time. Now, is this like same comet find the 'aptain discovered at sea some time ago;' BROWKES, Jan. 18.

River and Harbor Committee. These two great interests command nearly an absolute majority of the House, The question is, how many of the supporters of the Mis-BROOKLYN Jan. 18.

To run Entron or Tax Sun-Sir: Last evening at 7 o'clock Hooked all over the northern heavens for the comet which astronomers said would be visible there during the present month. Not seeing it, and being for the comet which astronomers are seeing it, and being for the comet. whole of them can be. The supporters of the Hennepin Canal project are ready for almost anything, many of the moment in the court seeking business, I took in the whole heavens, and, to my surprise, saw a comet of vary respectable size in the western sky. I was a little west of southwest, and about two boars high. The head was gaite bright, but the tait, which points almost straight toward the zenith though quite long is rather faint though plainty seen. I saw in this merining a Sex an account from breaches of sometheing seen in the south. This cannot be the due, as it is too far west. I saw if from the corner of Wildoughby and Summer avenues and it was only a little south of Wildoughby avenue, which runs almost due cans and west. feetly well known here that the intemperance which provokes Mr. Prid's criticism does not originate in the them. These are always under a certain surveillance.
Public men who seek to make political capital by a
temperance crusade, should at least have the moral

Mr. Hallgarten's Legacy to Dartmouth.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 18.—President Bartlett as received a copy of the will of the late Mr. Hallgarten f. New York, who bequeathed \$50,000 to Dartmouth College. It was an unconditional gift, and will be used to the college as soon as the large relate can be settled. The college instead have voted that the instituding allevar begin one work later than the date given in the catalogues has issued and Thankegiving recess by shortched to one day.

Farthquake in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 18.—The shock of an arthuman was felt in this city at about so clock this norming. A number of families at breakfast report it as being very perceptible, shaking the crockery on the tables. Telegrams from Fort Maron report that the shock was feel at Beaffort a little earlier than at this place. At that point the lar was similisent to shift a stovepipe from position and unlated a door.

The Kentucky Senatorship.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 18,-Six ballots were cast in the Democratic cancus last night for United States Senator. On the last ballot W. L. Jackson of cludes a chapter on tuatemain, and a trief Spanish Eng-lish wocabulary which travellers in those countries who are not already familiar with the Spanish language, will Spanish tanguage.

If troubled with bronchitle or throat all, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old family medicine for colds and lung affections.—4ds.

rechtigation of the first track to the contract of the state of the contract o

SUNBEAMS.

-The total number of actions brought in the high Court of Justice in England last year wa

100,000, one-third commenced in the district registries and two-thirds in London.

Now that Paris possesses a statue of Alex-

andre Dumas, it has naturally occurred that Honors de Balesc ought to be commemorated in the same way. statue of Berarger has already been begon, and is to be unveiled in July.

-No one ever attributed what O'Connell styled the scoundred virtue of consistency to Lord Lymburst until the appearance of Sir Theodore Marin's life. He was regarded through all his life as a brilliant ree lance, and would have disclaimed any other till -The Liberal League of Linesville, Pa.

announcing its celebration, on the 28th, 27th, 28th, and 29th inst., of the 147th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine, offers \$75 to any Christian " of good oral character " who will attend the sessions and after the cardinal points of orthodox faith. -What Gen. Neal Dow recently noticed in

Illinois, a Vermont clergyman, who writes to the Bur-lington Free Press, saw also in Iowa, namely, small and cheap houses and more apologies for barns. The farmers are soher and industrious, but the wives and sons and daughters are not well clad, and the "houses" are cheer less. They are "renters."

-Governor-General Anoutchire of eastern Siberia is of the knout knouty. His name is synonymous n Russia with the utmost barshness. Last month he tterly uphraided one Neoustroiff, a school teacher, a exasperated victim struck him. Anoutchire, who may be fittingly described as a Nihilist manufacturer, had

-According to the returns of vital statistics for 1882 recently published. France is rapidly reaching the condition in which the births are only just sufficient to supply the waste caused by death. In 1882, at compared with 1881, there were 1993) more deaths and 1,500 fewer marriages. Sixty years ugo, under the Res-toration, France would have doubled its population in 112 years; at the present—to the doubling would occupy 267 years, but for the steady immigration of an enormous body of foreigners into the country every year.

-Tso Tsung Tang, the Chinese Imperial Commissioner, was born in 1812, of poor parents, in the province of Honan, renowned in Chinese annals for brave men and able ministers. He is short of stature and without any striking feature to denote his activity of mind. While ruling in Kansuh his favorite residence was in the Castle, which he had built a mile ontside the walls of Suchow. As Vicercy of the Two Kinng, he has attracted into his service many foreigners, principally. Germans, and has already formed the nucleus of a fice.

His vigor is still fresh at 71. -Last autumn, among the guests at a shooting lodge in Scotland, was a young and beautiful Australian lady, with the additional attraction of \$15.900 at year of her own. She moved about a good deal with the shooting parties, and in doing so had many opportunities of observing a rather good-looking young gamekeeper. Observation begat fancy, and fancy love. We are told if there is one thing which distinguishes Australians from Americans and English it is decision of character and promptness of action. So, when she re alized her feelings, she at once took quick action, pro-

-There is still much room for geological investigation in Iceland; a large part of the island is, scientifically speaking, unexplored, and, in spite of the researches of the late Dr. Hjaitalin, and the various foreign geologists who have from time to time visited locland, its unineral resources are but little known and very partially developed. The sulphur deposits have of ite years been exploited by enterprising Englishmen, and are now being worked with every prospect of suc-cess by an English company. But besides suphur the island contains other valuable minerals, such as testand spir coal, lignite, borax, and copper, none of which is at present worked to any practical extent.

-It would more than repay a day's sojourn at Jonkiping, ways the Pail Mail Gozette to visit the factory whence proceeds not a small part of the light of the world. The latest novelty, only at work for abouts month, it an enormous engine, which daily pro-duces 1,000,000 boxes of Swedish mutches. This wonderful inschine receives the raw material, namely, blocks of wood at one end and after a while, gives up at the other the matches neatly arranged in their boxes ready to be despatched to the uttermost ends of the world. The wood which in the course of last summer was brought over to Jonköping to be made into matches filled twenty steamers and eight sailing vessels.

-Mezzofanti's hitherto unique position among linguists, says the Moscow Gazetts, is threat-ened by a young Russian officer, who at the age of 24 years has mastered the French, German, English, Dan-lah, Swedish, Italian, Polish, Finnish, Serbian, Czech, Japanese, Chinese, and Nalay languages. Besides these re is acquainted with three different Japanese, one South African, and two Chinese dialects, and is at present oc-cupied with the study of Hebrew. M. Pakovitch has, with the exception of French, Eurlish, and German, acjuired the knowledge of these languages without an help, after his own method. Megcofanti lived till he was 75, and before he died he spoke fifty eight tongues.

-The rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals in India in 1892 were over 125,000 rupees and those paid for the destruction of snakes were under 15,000. Indian officials appear to greatly district the 15,000. Indian onicias appear to greatly district the statistics as to snake bite, knowing that nearly every death from unexplained causes, most suicides and, it is to be feared, many morders are assigned to this conve-mient cause. There is a well-known mode of polyoning, for instance, by means of the injection of a drug called datura into the foot, which produces a puncture easily mistaken for a sinke bite. It has been found that in remote places a regular trade has been somehow carried on in the hatching of snakes for the purpose of obtain

-If the colored Baptist ministers of Louisville did not err in some of their averments the other day, there is a quoer state of things in that city. "Vera-city Among Ministers" being under discussion, G. W. Ward and that some of the Haptist ministers had become so corrupt that if was resire for them to be than to tell the truth. Ther played lottery and wouldn't even pay their subscriptions for new-papers, doe Preston thought that if the lay morniors gave to the church the money that if the lay insulers gave to its chiral pasters would they sport for whiskey and gambling their pasters would have no cause for lying. Jackson flies observed that the Bagtist minuters in this city as a class were the big-the Bagtist minuters in this city as a class were the biggest hars the devil ever produced. Q. B. Jones expressed his feelings in the sentence: "Untruthfulness among our Baptist preachers has broken my heart,"

-A wonderful bedstead, made for an East Indian prince, is on show in Paris. It is made partly of silver. At each corner stands a beautifully-modelled female figure (life size), holding a delicately-construct fan, and wearing a wig of real hair. This is to be regu-larly dressed by the court bather once a week. On the great potentate getting to bed the weight of his body sets certain machinery in motion, the effect of which ir that the silver maidens gently fan the sleeper. It the figures at the foot of the bed are required to exert themselves, in like manner this can be accomplished by the aid of a clock-like apparatus. Moreover, should the dusky owner of the bed wish to be fulled to slumber by the dutest sounds of soft music, this can be done by touching a spring. The bottom of the hed contains large music box.

... The bill that is about to be introduced, to allot lands in severalty to the Indians, is believed to have had its origin in observations made by enracest seekers for truth who found, in the Judian Territory, a gratifying degree of civilization among those Indians who own their own houses and farms. The plan of division will be us follows: To each head of a family, on quarter of a section; to each original under 18 years of age, one eighth of a section, and to each person under 18 years of age, one eightheenth of a section. Where there is not sufficient land to be d yield as above, then the reserving vation shall be allotted pro rata. Where the lands on any reservation are mainly valuable for grazing pur-poses, an additional allotment shall be made, and any two or more Indians who shall agree to use their lands in common may do so.

-Coasters of all ages availed themselves of the Mayor's perm selon and spent saturday evening last in Maple street. Burington, Vt. The hill was a glare of ice, and the consters' shouts were heard all over the city. The First Press describes the scene. The speed attained was something terrific. Those who had courage enough to try the experiment started near Willard street. Others started at Union. The spectator at Union street was made aware of the start at Willard street, a produced street in a result of the start at Willard street. street by a prolonged shout. In a moment more a black speck became visible over the bill. Before it could be Sixed by the eyet it had desired by the some caves with a jump of ten fact over the street crossing—leaving no impression but a prolonged stream and an equally prolonged stream what had passed that disappeared over the next full and gone on the way toward the lake, marry a mile from the starting penal."

-Slavery on the Hawaiian Islands has been investigated by a correspondent of the san Francisco (Aronicle. He says that the laborers on the says plantations equally contract with the planter for three years, and that after the contract is signed the laborer is virtually a slave. He must work eleven hours a day, and his overseer is the sole judge of his ability to work. The cay is \$5 a mouth. The write, goes on to say: As

there is often but one pipoter is two or three handred inborers it is going to be an impossibility to bardt up a country bearing the most remote resemblance to America on any such lines as these. The present Gov ernment in Hawaii is more at tocratic than in any cour-try in Europe, with, perhaps, the exception of Bussia The Ministry hold their positions sately at the pleasur-of the King, and consequently are bound to de his will. He is a partially educated savage, covered with a venering of civilization. The country is largely falling under the control of the Chinese, and eventually the Portuguese will share it with them. The latter are an exceedingly frugal and profile race; so frugal that a large portion of their clothing is made from the sacks in which their four, potatoes, and meal come. The native are decreasing alarminging